

V A U

V A T A S O U R. *n. f.* [*vassour*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valuator, or *vassour*, &c. *Camden.*

V A U D E V I L. *n. f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

V A U L T. *n. f.* [*vault*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]
1. A continued arch.
O, you are men of stone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaic abys, which was included within this vault: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abys. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. A cellar.
Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither press, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakef.*
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakef.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*
3. A cave; a cavern.
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*
4. A repository for the dead.
Shall I not be stified in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in. *Shakef.*
To VAULT. *v. a.* [*vault*, Fr. from the noun.]
To arch; to shape of a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twin'd stones
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
2. To cover with an arch.
Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*
To VAULT. *v. n.* [*valliger*, Fr. *valligare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Sh.*
He is vaulting variable ramps
In your despite, upon your purple. *Shakef.*
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakef.*
Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*
If a man shou'd leap a garret, or vault down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier on Duelling.*
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.
VAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.
VAULTAGE. *n. f.* [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in use.
He'll call you to fo hot an answer for it,
That caves and wombly vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakef. Hen. V.*
VAULTED. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave.
Restore the lock! the cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the vaulted roofs rebound. *Pope.*
VAULTER. *n. f.* [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.
VAULTY. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.
I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakef.*
I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do beat
The vaulty heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakef.*
VAUNMURE. *n. f.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.
With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two vaunmures.
This warlike captain, daily attempting the vaunmures, in the end by force obtained the fame; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the vaunmure. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.
Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verse so much doth vaunt;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

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Not any damsel which her vaunteth most,
In skillful knitting of soft filken twine.
My vanquisher spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Spenser.*
To VAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.
You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. *Shakef.*
The illusions of magick were put down, and their vaunting in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom xvii. 7.*
So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.
Pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for vaults.
'Tis he; I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he vaunts about my heart. *Dryden.*
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain vaunt of his own counfels. *Spenser.*
Him I seduc'd with other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*
Such vaunts who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from vaunt, Fr.] The first part. Not used.
Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firrings.
VAUNTER. *n. f.* [*vauteur*, Fr. from vaunt.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.
Some feign
To menage seeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*
Tongue-vallant hero, vaunter of thy might;
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*
VAUNTEUL. *adj.* [vaunt and full.] Boastful; ostentatious.
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Claron, with vauntful lustre,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*
VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from vaunting.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.
Heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Glo'ster's death. *Shakef.*
VAWARD. *n. f.* [*van and ward*] Foie part
Since we have the vaward of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds, *Shakef.*
Marcuis,
Their hands I th' vaward are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the vaward. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
UBERTY. *n. f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.
UBICATION. *n. f.* [from ubi, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness. A scholastick term.
Relations, ubications, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glomville.*
UBIQUITARY. *adj.* [from ubique, Latin.] Existing every where.
For wealth and an ubiquitous commerce, none can exceed her. *Hen.*
UBIQUITARY. *n. f.* [from ubique, Latin.] One that exists every where.
How far wide is Aquinas, which faith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists ubiquitous. *Hall.*
UBIQUITY. *n. f.* [from ubique, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other ubiquity unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*
Pem she hight,
A solemn might,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that ubiquity.
Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*
UDDER. *n. f.* [*ubet*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.
A honnests, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakef.*
Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diffident udder. *Prior.*
UDDERED. *adj.* [from udder.] Furnished with udders.
Marian test could stroke the udder'd cow. *Gay.*

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VEAL. *n. f.* [*veal*, a calf, *veeler*, *vefter*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*
VECTION. *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vefitio*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.
VECTIVATION. *n. f.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.
VECTURE. *n. f.* [*veitura*, Latin.] Carriage.
Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the vecture or carriage. *Bacon's Essays.*
To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.
If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair.
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he fleers and shifts his fail. *Milton.*
I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoll'n success; but veering with its ebb.
A-head the master pilot fleers
And as he leads, the following navy veers. *Dryden.*
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*
The wind veered about to north-west. *Derham.*
To VEER. *v. a.*
1. To let out.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so, to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Johnson.*
2. To turn; to change.
I see the heaven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*
Sailing farther, it veers its lilly to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*
VEGETABILITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetabile*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.
The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance. *Brown.*
VEGETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.
Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in their nourishment from without, usually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*
Let brutes and vegetables that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think.
In vegetables it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on. *Locke.*
Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watson.*
VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant.
The vegetable world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of vegetable juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
The well shower'd earth
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson.*
2. Having the nature of plants.
Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.
Rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*
As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon vegetate, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*
See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving vegetate again. *Pope's Essay on Man.*
VEGETATION. *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants.
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper

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for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for vegetation. *Woodward.*
The fun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of vegetation, lets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*
Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And vegetation paints the plain. *Anonymous.*
2. The power of growth without sensation.
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of vegetation and of fertility.
These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the vegetation of plants must also be. *Ray.*
VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatis*, Fr. from *vegetare*.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life.
Creatures vegetative and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.
Homer makes deities of the vegetative faculties, and virtues of the field. *Brown's Notes on Odyss.*
VEGETATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.
VEGETE. *adj.* [*vigetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.
The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*
The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*
VEGETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalks of his vegetive life. *Tuff's Husbandry.*
VEGETIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.
Hence vegetives receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*
The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,
Not wholly vegetive; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*
VEHEMENCE. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]
1. Violence; force.
Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest vehemence. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sit impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*
The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what vehemency
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakef. Hen. VIII.*
Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?
The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and vehemency of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*
This pure cause would kindle my rap'd spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compals than two months. This vehemence of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison's Cato.*
VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]
1. Violent; forcible.
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous. *Bacon.*
Gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.
By their vehement instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakef.*
I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such,
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor vehement desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]
1. Forcibly.
The christian religion inculcates kindness more vehemently, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*
VEHICLE. *n. f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried.
Evil spirits might very properly appear in vehicles of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Addison's Guardian.*
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.
That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening vehicle by another, is a popular tenent. *Brown.*
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.